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Copenhagen, Aug. 25.

THE 23 inſtant, the Vice-admiral *Roſtein*, by vertue of his Majeſties order, was taken into arreſt, for having contrary to his inſtructions quitted his ſtation before *Gottenburg*; by which means, near 40 Boats, which were going from *Norway* with all ſorts of Proviſions to the Sieur *Guldenlieu*'s Camp fell into the hands of the Suedes, ſo much to the diſappointment of the Sieur *Guldenlieu*, that he was obliged to quit the deſign he had upon *Gottenburg*, and to retire to *Bahus* on the Frontiers of *Norway*. The King is at preſent with the Army near *Chriſtianſtadt*, and here is a report that the Sueeds have quitted it. Our Fleet under the command of Admiral *Tromp* continues to Cruiſe on the Coaſt of *Pomeren*; but hitherto has not found an opportunity to make a deſcent upon the Iſle of *Rugen*.

Strasburg, Aug. 28. The French Army under the command of the Duke of *Luxemburg* decamped the 26 inſtant from *Paffenhoven*, and marches towards *Schleſtadt* and *Briſac*, near which laſt place, they will, as it's ſaid, paſs the *Rhine*; ſeveral pieces of Cannon and Wagons laden with Ammunition have been brought from *Haguenaw* to the Army. In the mean time General *Caprara* is on the other ſide of the *Rhine* with a Body of 6 or 7000 Horſe to obſerve the Enemy. It is ſaid that the Duke of *Luxemburg* has ſent ſix Regiments towards *Lorrain*.

From the Camp before Philipsburgh, *Aug.* 28. The 21 inſtant, a Battery was finiſhed on the edge of the Counterſcarp, which very much hinders the Enemies going out of, and communication with the Ravelin; likewiſe we made a new Lodgment which reached to the edge of the Ditch, and prolonged our Lines on the right and left hand, ſo that we had room for two Batteries; we had two Enſigns, and about 20 common Soldiers killed and wounded. The day and night of the 22 was ſpent in fortifying our Lodgments on the edge of the Ditch, in repairing what the Enemy had ruined, and in diſpoſing things for the laying over our Galleries, in order to the fixing the Miner to the Ravelin. The 23 at night we made our Gallery on the right hand, and the next morning the Miner was fixed, the Enemy uſing all the endeavors poſſible to hinder us, and they killed and wounded us about 50 Men, one Captain, and two Lieutenants. The 24 at night the Beſieged threw into the Ditch of the Ravelin, a great quantity of Wood, Granadoes, Straw, and other combuſtible matters, and ſetting fire thereunto, burnt part of our Gallery, and obliged our Miners to quit their Mines, by reaſon of the great ſmoke which almoſt ſtifled them, which they did very opportunely for them, for had they ſtayed but three hours longer, we ſhould have been in ſuch a poſture as to have prevented their deſign. The ſaid Fire continued all the 25, and notwithſtanding all our application, we could not repair our Gallery, nor carry back our Miners to the Ravelin, ſo that the night of the 25, was employed in raiſing 3 Batteries on the Counterſcarp, to play upon the Ravelin, that the Enemy might not be able to abide in the Retrenchments they have made, and from whence they throw into the Ditch theſe combuſtible matters to feed the Fire which hinders us; that night we loſt onely 14 or 15 common Soldiers, and a Lieutenant. The 26 at night, we again endeavoured to carry back our Miners to the Ravelin, and to put the Powder into the Mine; which however we could not do, the Enemies notwithſtanding the continual Fire of our Cannon, Mortars, and Muſkets, not onely by throwing Hand-granadoes from the Baſtion, but likewiſe by throwing lighted Torches of Pitch from the Ravelin, hindring us; and having by Countermining found our Mine, and brought theirs into it, and yeſterday a Corporal and two Musketeers, who were commanded to viſit the Mine, were killed; ſo that not being able to ſucceed that way, we began to turn all our endeavors to ruine the Ravelin with our Cannon. Yeſterday morning we began to fire very furiouſly from two Batteries raiſed upon the Counterſcarp, with good effect. This morning we have brought three pieces of Cannon more upon the ſaid Batteries, and have already ſo ruined the Ravelin, that we hope to make our ſelves Maſters of it without the help of Mines. The famous Engineer *Carlomits* was killed two days ſince.

Briſac, Aug. 29. The 25 inſtant the Sieur *le Roy* our Governor received orders from the Duke of *Luxemburg* to prepare the Boats neceſſary for the making a Bridge over the *Rhine*, about two leagues below this place. The Duke of *Luxemburg* is this day come to *Rheinaw*. We have not any account of the Siege of *Philipsburg*, but what we receive by the way of *Strasburg*, from whence they write, that the Sieur *de Fax* has hitherto ſo well oppoſed all the attempts of the Enemy, that they have gained very little for theſe 10 or 12 days paſt, and particularly that he had burnt the Gallery they had with great difficulty brought over the Ditch, in order to attacking the Ravelin, and had by countermining dicovered a Mine they had prepared, and filled it up; and that in the mean time the Beſiegers loſe a great many Men.

Hague, Sept. 2. Here is made Publick a Letter from the Heer *Dyckvelt*, the Deputy of this State in the Army, giving an account of the raiſing the Siege of *Maeſtricht*; which follows:

Noble and Mighty Lords,

THE Attack upon the Hornwork, through ſome accidents, was not made the 25 inſtant, as I told you in my laſt was intended, but the day following before noon, though (God mend it) without ſucceſs. And the Enemy being advanced with a very great Force to Tongres, *it was unanimouſly concluded by the Generals, that they could not be hindred from putting a Succor into the place on the ſide of* Wycke; *and that for ſeveral difficulties which were foreſeen, it would be beſt and ſafeſt to draw off the Troops from that ſide, and to put the whole Army into Battalia without the Lines near* Lenaken; *which was accordingly done the next morning, and we continued there till this: in the mean time all our Cannon, Ammunition, and part of our Proviſions, together with the ſick and wounded Men, were put into the lighteſt*

Veſſels,